# ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

**ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per sq. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1833. NO. 15.


## POETRY.

The following beautiful and patriotic Ode was composed for the celebration of the 4th of July, 1831, by the Union Party in Charleston, and sung on that occasion. It is very applicable at the present crisis:

AIR—"*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*"

Hail, our Country's natal morn!
Hail, our spreading kindred born!
Hail, our banner, not yet torn,
Waving o'er the free!
While this day, in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot song,
Shall we not thy notes prolong,
Hallow'd Jubilee?

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest:
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear, the central, Mountain band,
Dear, New-England's rocky strand,
Dear, the prairied West.

By our altars, pure and free,
By our Laws' deep-rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory,
By our WASHINGTON;
By our common parent tongue,
By our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong,
We will still be ONE.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Sages! must ye droop again?
MAKER! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by THEE?
No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain as now,
UNION—LIBERTY!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HUNGARIAN HORSE-DEALER.

On the third night after his departure from Vienna, he stopped at a quiet inn, situated in the suburbs of a small town. He had never been there before, but the house was comfortable, and the appearance of the people about it respectable. Having first attended to his tired horse, he sat down to supper with his host and family. During the meal, he was asked whence he came, and when he had said from Vienna, all present were anxious to know the news. The dealer told them all he knew. The host then enquired what business had carried him to Vienna. He told them he had been there to sell some of the best horses that were ever taken to that market. When he heard this, the host cast a glance at one of the men of the family, who seemed to be his son, which the dealer scarcely observed then, but which he had reason to recall afterwards. When supper was finished, the fatigued traveller requested to be shown to his bed. The host himself took up a light and conducted him across a little yard at the back of the house to a detached building, which contained two rooms, tolerably decent for a Hungarian Hotel. In the inner of these rooms was a bed, and here the host left him to himself. As the dealer threw off his jacket and loosened the girdle around his waist, where his money was deposited, he thought he might as well see whether it was safe. Accordingly he drew out an old leathern purse that contained his gold, and then a tattered parchment pocket book that enveloped the Austrian bank notes, and finding that both were quite right, he laid them under the bolster, extinguished the light, and threw himself on the bed, thanking God and the saints that had carried him thus far homeward in safety. He had no misgiving as to the character of the people he had fallen amongst to hinder his repose, and the poor dealer was very soon enjoying a profound and happy sleep. He might have been in this state of beatitude an hour or two, when he was disturbed with a noise like that of an opening window, and by a sudden rush of cool night air; on raising himself in the bed, he saw, peering thro' an open window, which was almost immediately above the bed, the head and shoulders of a man, who was evidently attempting to make his ingress into the room that way. As the terrified dealer looked, the intruding figure was withdrawn, and he heard a rumbling noise, and then the voices of several men, as he thought close under the window. The most dreadful apprehensions, the more horrible as they were so sudden, now agitated the traveller, who, scarcely knowing what he did, but utterly despairing of preserving his life, threw himself under the bed. He had scarcely done so, when the hard breathing of a man was heard at the open window, and the next moment a robust fellow dropped into the room, and after staggering across it, groped his way by the walls to the bed. Fear had almost deprived the horse dealer of his senses, but yet he perceived that the intruder, whoever he might be, was drunk; there was, however, slight comfort in this, for he might only have swallowed wine to make him more desperate, and the traveller was convinced he had heard the voices of other men without, who might [illegible] into the room to assist their brother villain, in case any resistance should be made. His astonishment, however, was great and reviving when he heard the fellow throw off his jacket on the floor, then toss himself upon the bed under which he lay. Terror, however, had taken too firm a hold on the traveller to be shaken off at once—his ideas were too confused to permit his imagining another motive for such a midnight intrusion on an unarmed man with property about him, save that of robbery and assassination, and he lay quiet where he was, until he heard the fellow above him snoring with all the sonorousness of a drunkard. Then, indeed, he would have left his hiding place, and gone to rouse the people of the inn to get another resting place instead of the bed of which he had been dispossessed in so singular a manner; but, just as he came to this resolution, he heard the door of the very room he was in softly opened, and two men, one of whom was the host and the other his son, appeared on its threshold. 'Leave the light where it is,' whispered the host, 'or it may disturb him and give us trouble.' 'There is no fear of that,' said the younger man, also in a whisper, 'we are two to one; he has nothing but a little knife about him—he is dead asleep, too! hear how he snores!' 'Do my bidding,' said the old man sternly; would you have him wake and rouse the neighborhood with his screams!' As it was, the horror-stricken dealer under the bed could scarcely suppress a shriek, but he saw that the son left the light in the outer room, and then pulling the door partially after them, to screen the rays of the lamp from the bed, he saw the two murderers glide to the bedside; and then heard a rustling motion as of arms descending on the bed clothes, and a hissing, and then a grating sound, that turned his soul sick, for he knew it came from knives or daggers penetrating to the heart or vitals of a human being like himself, and only a few inches above his own body. This was followed by one sudden and violent start on the bed, accompanied by a moan. Then the bed, which was a low one, was bent by an increase of weight, caused by one or both the murderers throwing themselves upon it, until it pressed the body of the traveller. There was an awful silence for a moment or two, and then the host said, 'he is finished—I have cut him across the throat—take the money; I saw him put it under his bolster.' 'I have it, here it is,' said the son: a 'purse and a pocket book.' The traveller was then relieved from the weight that had oppressed him almost to suffocation; and the assassins, who seemed to tremble as they went, ran out of the room, took up the light and disappeared altogether from the apartment. No sooner were they fairly gone, than the poor dealer crawled from under the bed, took one desperate leap and escaped through the little window by which he had seen enter the unfortunate wretch, who had evidently been murdered in his stead. He ran with all his speed into the town, where he told his horrid story and miraculous escape to the night watch.—The night watch conducted him to the burgomaster, who was soon aroused from his sleep, and acquainted with all that had happened. In less than half an hour from the time of his escape from it, the horse dealer was again at the murderers' inn, with the magistrate, and a strong force of the horror-stricken inhabitants, and the night watch, who had all ran thither in the greatest silence. In the house, all seemed as still as death; but, as the party went round the stables, they heard a noise; cautioning the rest to surround the inn and the out houses, the magistrate, with the traveller, and some half dozen armed men, ran to the stable door; this they opened, and found within the host and his son, digging a grave. The first figure that met the eye of the murderers, was that of the traveller. The effect of this on their guilty souls was too much to be borne; they shrieked, and threw themselves on the ground; and though they were immediately seized by hard griping hands of real flesh and blood, and heard the voices of the magistrate, and their friends and neighbors, denouncing them as murderers, it was some minutes ere they could believe that the figure of the traveller that stood among them was other than a spirit.

It was the hardier villain, the father, who, on hearing the stranger's voice, continued in conversation with the magistrate, first gained sufficient command over himself to raise his face from the earth; he saw the stranger, still pale and haggard, but evidently unhurt. The murderer's head spun round confusedly; but, at length rising, he said to those who held him, 'Let me see that stranger nearer—let me touch him—only let me touch him!' The poor horse-dealer drew back in horror and disgust. 'You may satisfy him in this,' said the magistrate, 'he is unarmed and unnerved, and we are here to prevent his doing you harm.' On this the traveller let the host approach him, and pass his hand over his person, which, when he had done, the villain exclaimed, 'I am no murderer!—who says I am a murderer?' 'That we shall see anon,' said the traveller, who led the way to the detached apartment, followed by the magistrate, by the two prisoners, and all the party which had collected in the stable, on hearing what passed there. Both the father and son walked with considerable confidence into the room; but when they saw by the lamp [illegible]ers held over it, that there was a body, covered with blood, lying upon the bed, they cried out, 'How is this! who is this!' and rushed together to the bedside. The lights were lowered; their rays fell upon the ghastly face and bleeding throat of a young man. At the sight, the younger of the murderers turned his head, and swooned in silence; but the father, uttering a shriek so loud, so awful, that one of the eternally damned alone might equal its effect, threw himself on the bed, and on the gashed and bloody body, and murmuring in his throat, 'My son! I have killed mine own son!'—and also found a temporary relief from the horrors of his situation in insensibility. The next minute, the wretched hostess, who was innocent of all that had passed, and who was, without knowing it, the wife of a murderer, the mother of a murderer, and the mother of a murdered son—of a son killed by a brother and a father, ran to the apartment, and would have increased tenfold its already insupportable horrors by entering there, had she not been prevented by the honest townspeople. She had been roused from sleep by the noise made in the stable, and then by her husband's shriek, and was now herself shrieking and frantic carried back into the inn by main force. The two murderers were forthwith bound and carried to the town gaol, where, on examination, which was made the next morning, it appeared from evidence that the person murdered was the youngest son of the landlord of the inn; and a person never suspected of any crime more serious than habitual drunkenness; that, instead of being in his bed, as his father and brother had believed, he had stolen out of the house, and joined a party of carousers in the town: of these boon companions, all appeared in evidence and two of them deposed that the deceased, being exceedingly intoxicated, and dreading his father's wrath, should he rouse the house in such a state and at that late hour, had said to them, that he would get through the window into the little detached apartment, and sleep there, as he had often done before, and that they two had accompanied him, and assisted him to climb to the window. The deceased had reached the window once, and as they thought would have got safely through it, but drunk and unsteady as he was, he slipped back; they had then some difficulty in inducing him to climb again; for, in the caprice of intoxication, he said he had rather go sleep with one of his comrades. However, he had at last effected his entrance, and they, the two comrades, had gone to their respective homes. The wretched criminals were executed a few weeks after the commission of their crime. They had confessed every thing, and restored to the horse dealer the gold and paper money they had concealed, and which had led them to a deed so much more atrocious than even they had contemplated."

### FALSE FRIENDSHIP.

"My dear friend, you are heartily welcome to town—(said a spruce dressed citizen, as he helped his country friend to alight from the stage)—pray come home with me. I expect you will make my house your home while you stay in town; there is nothing in my power I will not do to make it agreeable to you. I have depended upon your company—my whole business is at your service."

This overacted compliance made me suspect his sincerity, or that he had some sinister point in view; so putting my ring on my finger, I followed him home.

"I am greatly obliged to you, (said the country gentleman, as he sat down to the breakfast table,) the invitation you have given me is very acceptable; I have lost the estate I have so long been at law about, for want of sufficient evidence, and when I have paid the costs, I shall not have more than two hundred pounds left, with which I mean to purchase an annuity; therefore I shall make your house my home till I can settle my affairs."

It may be some time before you can settle your business to your satisfaction, replied the citizen, his features contracting into mild civility: and I expect a gentleman to take my first floor in about a week, I am very sorry I cannot accommodate you longer.

My dear Mr. Woollet, cries the wife, hastily entering, I am vastly glad to see you.

Mr. Woollet has lost his law suit, my dear, said the husband.

The smile of welcome was instantly changed into a look of amazement—she had advanced to give her hand, but on his attempting to salute her, she withdrew her cheek; exclaiming, I am sorry for his disappointment, and began to make the tea.

He drank two dishes of tea, and then, asked his friend to lend him two guineas. He had it not in the house. Trade was very precarious—again mentioned his expected lodger, and recommended a mean room to his friend, at half a crown per week, in an obscure lane in the city.

Oh! self-interest! how dost thou deaden every virtue, lead to hypocrisy and vice, and make us what we should be ashamed to own—mean, avaricious and unfeeling. Would I change the feeling heart for all the interested views this world affords? Oh no! Give me sensibility to feel another's wo, and I shall then feel as I ought my own happiness.

It is vexatious, said Mr. Woollet, as he [illegible] breakfast, that I cannot stay here, as I have no ready money to procure a lodging. No answer was made.

Can't I have a room on your second floor, Mr. Saveall?

Really sir, they are all occupied.

I do not know what to do; I must beg you to lend me half a guinea till next week.

I cannot, upon my word, sir.

Mr. Woollet summoned up a look of expressive contempt, and fixing his eyes on his friend, cried—he who can refuse half a guinea to my necessities, shall never share in my prosperity.—Know, selfish man, I have gained my cause, and am at this moment master of two thousand pounds per annum. Then turning from them, hastily left the house.

I stood for a moment to view their confusion, they spoke not a word, but giving each other the keenest look of reproach, separated in solemn silence.

A man in prosperity forgets every one, and in adversity every one forgets him.—In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses: and when loaded with misfortunes, he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him.

*Science of the Fork.*—D'Archenoltz asserts that an Englishman may be discovered any where, if he be observed at a table, because he places his fork on the left side of his plate; a Frenchman, by using the fork alone without the knife; and a Russian, by using it as a tooth-pick.

*Very Like.*—"What letter is that?" vociferated an impatient pedagogue to a pupil who had not yet become versed in the mysteries of the Roman alphabet, pointing to the letter X. The urchin scratched his head in a decided quandary, looking intently on the diagram, unable to call it by name, and fearing the weapon of him "clothed in brief authority," should he give it an improper designation. "Come, sir, what is it? speak quick!" again demanded the pedagogue. "I b'leave," whimpered the boy, in a tone of terror, "I b'leave it's a *saw-horse*, only you can't see both sides."—*Lynn Weekly Messenger.*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1833.

The committee on banks, to whom was referred, on the 15th inst. the resolution "instructing them to present to the House a detailed report of the currency of Pennsylvania, with their opinions of the expediency or inexpediency of increasing the number of banks and banking capital in the state, and the probable effect upon the currency that will be produced by a dissolution of the Bank of the U. States, should that institution not be re-chartered," REPORT:

That in conformity to their instructions, they will here present the result of their inquiries in relation to the several points submitted to their consideration, comprehending *the present state of the currency, the influence upon it should the number of banks be increased, and the effect upon it should the present Bank of the United States be dissolved.*

1. In regard to *the present condition of the currency,* the committee do not hesitate to congratulate the commonwealth on the possession of a currency, which unites all the requisites of a perfect circulating medium, consisting entirely of the precious metals, and bank notes convertible into them.

The first are widely diffused and abundant in all parts of the state; the prohibition by the Legislature, of all notes under five dollars, having had the natural effect of filling with specie all the small channels of circulation, so that the committee believe that there is, at this moment, in circulation, far more specie in Pennsylvania, than in any other state of the Union.

The notes in circulation are not now too numerous; they are readily converted into specie, and they contribute to make the internal exchanges between the different parts of the commonwealth, with probable less risk and expense, than those of any other country of equal extent in any part of Europe.

The exact amount of the specie in circulation, it is impossible to estimate.—The proportion of the specie in the vaults of the banks, to the notes issued by them, will be seen by the following statement, which the committee have compiled from the last report of the Auditor General, with the addition of a similar statement of the Bank of the U. States.

From these documents, it appears, that the amount of notes now in circulation from the banks in Pennsylvania, and from the Bank of the U. States within our limits, are as follows:

| | Capital. | Notes. | Specie. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City, | $10,720,115 | 4,639,344 | 2,023,435 74 |
| Country, | 3,795,253 | 4,598,161 | 930,611 70 |
| | 14,515,368 | 9,237,505 | 2,954,047 44 |
| Bank of the U. S. at Pittsburg & Phila. | | 1,687,297 | 2,311,618 |
| | | $10,924,862 | 5,265,665 44 |

The knowledge of these facts, leads to the second subject of inquiry, *the expediency of increasing the number of banks.* On this subject, the committee think that the safest guide is experience, and that the history of the currency of Pennsylvania furnishes the best answer to the question. The currency of Pennsylvania, as we all know, became degenerated and depreciated by the multiplication of banks, but it was subsequently restored by the diminution of them. In the year 1811, when Congress refused to recharter the old Bank of the U. States, Pennsylvania was tempted, (as other states also were) by the belief that it was necessary, to supply the place of that institution, by establishing a number of banks.

By the following statement derived from authentic sources, the situation of the currency of the U. States, previous and subsequent to the war will be seen:

| | Capital. | Notes. | Specie. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The 1st Jan. 1811, the Bank of the U. S. had | $10,000,000 | 5,400,000 | 5,880,000 |
| At same time 84 state banks, | 42,510,000 | 22,600,000 | 9,120,000 |
| Total in 1811, | 52,510,000 | 28,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| In 1815, 221 state banks, | 82,650,000 | 44,700,000 | 17,000,000 |
| In 1816, 242 do. | 90,800,000 | 68,500,000 | 19,000,000 |
| In 1820, 301 do. | 98,267,763 | 39,558,870 | 16,176,651 |
| do. U. S. Bank, | 35,000,000 | 4,221,770 | 3,147,977 |
| Total in 1820, | $133,267,763 | 43,780,640 | 19,324,628 |

From the foregoing, it appears that the amount of notes in circulation, in 1820, was only one million less than immediately before the suspension of specie payments; whilst on the other hand, the amount of specie in the vaults of the banks was nearly two millions greater. It will be remarked, that in January, 1816, the paper currency amounted to nearly sixty-seven millions, and in January, 1820, to only forty-four millions. So great a reduction of the issues of the banks, could not have been effected without a corresponding diminution of their accounts; and, therefore, the distress which occurred at that time, may be fairly traced to the excessive number of state banks subsequent to the dissolution of the first Bank of the U. States, and to their improvident issues. Those of the country banks of Pennsylvania amounted, in November, 1816, to four millions seven hundred and fifty-six thousand, six hundred and forty dollars, and had been reduced in November, 1819, to one million, three hundred and eighteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six dollars. The disastrous effects of that policy which carried ruin into every part of this commonwealth, are familiar to us all. Those effects were fully and justly described, in a report of a committee of the Senate in 1820, from which it will be sufficient for the present purpose, to extract the following passages:

"Ruinous sacrifices of landed property were made at Sheriff's sales, whereby, in many cases, lands and houses have been sold at less than a half, or a third, or a fourth of their former value; thereby depriving of their homes, and of the fruits of laborious years, a vast number of our industrious farmers, some of whom have been driven to seek, in the uncultivated forests of the west, that shelter of which they had been deprived in their native state. Forced sales of merchandise, household goods, farming stock and utensils, at prices far below the cost of production, by which numerous families have been deprived of the common necessaries of life, and of the implements of their trade."

*And again:* "at *the following session,* the subject (the banks) was renewed with increased ardour, and a bill authorising the incorporation of forty-one banking institutions, with capital amounting to upwards of seventeen millions of dollars, was passed by a large majority. This bill was also returned by the Governor with additional objections, but two-thirds of both Houses (many members of which were pledged to their constituents to that effect,) agreeing on its passage, it became a law on the 21st March, 1814; and thus was inflicted upon the commonwealth, an evil of a more disastrous nature than has ever been experienced by its citizens.—Under this law, thirty-seven banks went into operation, four of which were established in Philadelphia."

And here the committee would embrace the opportunity of directing the particular attention of this House, to the careful perusal and diligent study of the excellent messages of Governor Snyder to the Legislature on this all-important subject, in the years 1812-13 and 1813-14, which are appended to this report. Those documents contain, as it were, prophecies of events then unborn, which to us now are matters of history, and of a history written in the tears and sufferings of some of the most worthy citizens of this commonwealth. And as history has been justly defined "to be philosophy teaching by example," may we not justly hope that its lessons may be eagerly conned, and its precepts imbibed to direct us in a crisis which assimilates itself so closely to the epoch of those messages.

This state of things continued, and its difficulties appeared to be entirely beyond the power of the Legislature [illegible] when, by the wisdom of Congress, the present Bank of the U. States was established. That institution, by restoring specie payments, brought the banks of this state, as well as those of all the other states, back to the true standard of coin. In that condition it now continues, and a most important question is here presented for consideration and decision—*how the currency can be best preserved in that condition?* To the committee it appears manifest, that as a recurrence to the same causes would produce similar results, the multiplication of new banks tend[illegible] inevitably to bring back the disasters from which the commonwealth has been recently and happily extricated. It will be seen by the statements exhibited, that the banks of the interior, great in number, but with small capitals, have issued an amount of notes very disproportionate to their capitals, and of course present far less security to the public than do the city banks with large capitals. Thus, while the city banks, with a capital of ten millions seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, have issued notes to the amount of not half of their capitals, say four millions six hundred thousand dollars, and have specie to the amount of nearly half their issues, say two millions thirty-four thousand dollars, the country banks, with a capital of only three millions seven hundred thousand dollars, have issued notes to more than the amount of their whole capitals, say four millions five hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, with specie in their vaults not equal to more than one-fifth of their issues. The multiplication of small banks would lead still more to increase the disproportion of issues, because as the expenses of a bank with a small capital are nearly as great as those of a larger one, there is a constant necessity and a constant stimulus to do a large business in proportion to the capital, in order to cover the expenses, and thus, of course, to increase its issues beyond its means.—The situation of the three banks in the county, close to and adjoining Philadelphia, fully corroborates these remarks.

| | Capital. | Notes. | Specie. |
|---|---|---|---|
| North. Lib. bank, | $200,000 | 350,580 | 114,953 |
| Penn towns. bank, | 150,000 | 372,825 | 44,104 |
| Kensington bank, | 125,000 | 122,345 | 62,947 |
| | $475,000 | 875,750 | 221,804 |

The aggregate of capital in these banks, it will be observed, is four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, while the issues are eight hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the specie is two hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and four dollars; the issues are double the amount of capital, and the specie only one-fourth the amount of their issues. From the very peculiar circumstances of the banking capital of the city of Philadelphia, a small proportionate increase of it, instead of being injurious, may be attended with advantages to the community, if that increase be made according to the suggestions herewith offered by the committee. A comparison of the amount of banking capital in the other large cities of the Union, will show that of Philadelphia to be much less in proportion to her wealth, business and population, than any other in the Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston has, in banking capital, | | $16,127,000 |
| New-York, | do. | 18,980,000 |
| Baltimore, | do. | 11,000,000 |
| Philadelphia city and county, | | 11,397,890 |

The state of trade and manufactures, population and banking capital of the city of Pittsburg, our state's western metropolis, demand from us at this time particular attention, in reference to the application for another bank.

About eight thousand wagons arrive there annually from Philadelphia, laden with merchandize, the value of which it is impossible to estimate correctly, but it is supposed by intelligent residents there, to amount to at least twenty millions of dollars. The carriage of this merchandize is always paid in Pittsburg, and amounts on an annual average to at least twelve hundred thousand dollars.

The value of the manufactures of the county of Allegheny in 1831, was estimated at three millions and an half of dollars, and has since very greatly increased and is continually increasing. The population of this city, its suburbs and vicinity in 1810, was five thousand, in 1820 it was about eight thousand, and now it amount to nearly twenty-eight thousand.

There are now only two banking institutions in this city, viz: the Bank of Pittsburg and the Branch Bank of the United States. The capital of the first is three hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, and the latter, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The amount of collections for the use of the business men of that place during the past year, it is said by well informed persons, was upwards of three millions of dollars. The exchange operations of the Branch Bank for the year ending 30th June, 1831, were for

| | |
|---|---|
| bills purchased, | $989,831 33 |
| for drafts drawn, | 1,077,028 10 |
| Making a total of | $2,066,862 43 |

Notwithstanding the vast increase of trade, manufactures and population, there has been no increase of banking capital in Pittsburg for seventeen years.

The committee, therefore, give it as the result of their deliberate judgment, that the Legislature should be extremely cautious, at this time, in increasing the number of banks: that our true policy is to [illegible] the decision of the question in regard to the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, and should that institution not be re-chartered by the general government, it may then be a subject for consideration, whether a charter shall not be granted to it under the authority of this commonwealth, or in the event of its dissolution, whether our true policy will not dictate not to increase the number of our banks, but to increase the capitals of the banks now in existence, as best calculated to afford security to the public.

These reflections lead to the third duty of the committee, *the examination of the effects of the dissolution of the Bank of the United States.* Of that event, the effects cannot fail to be extremely inconvenient and disastrous to the whole community, but particularly to Pennsylvania, the centre of all its operations, and the immediate witness of its benefits. After the ample discussion which the subject has undergone for some years past, and the severe ordeal to which the institution has been subjected, there is probably no man of common intelligence in the U. States who does not know that the financial disasters of the late war were mainly occasioned by the dissolution of the old Bank of the United States;—that the multiplication of Banks to supply its place proved more disastrous than the war itself;—that those banks involved the currency of the country in a state of hopeless confusion, to correct which, the general government was obliged to interfere and establish the present bank;—that the bank has completely purified the currency throughout the Union, has brought the system of internal exchanges to a perfection superior to what exists in any other country, and is the only control over the state banks, and of course the only real protection of the people from the excesses of those banks; and finally, that this bank is in the highest degree *strong and prosperous*, with a capital of thirty-five millions, with notes issued to the amount of half its capital, and specie in its vaults to the amount of nine millions. The destruction of such an institution, established for the accomplishment of certain objects, which it has effected beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends, seems scarcely to be expected; but if it does take place, we think it cannot fail to deliver the monied concerns of the Union into the hands of several hundred unconnected irresponsible banks, to throw back the currency into confusion, to be speedily followed by the suspension of specie payments, and to revive the system of fluctuating and depreciated paper currency, which once nearly destroyed the prosperity of this commonwealth.

It is this uncertainty in the value of every man's property, this insecurity in the reward of every man's labor, which is to be deplored, and, if possible, averted.—The Bank of the United States, it is believed, occupies the same position in relation to the state banks, which the government of the United States maintains to the state governments; and the destruction of the bank would, in fact, be again what it was during the late war, a dissolution of the monied union of the country.—Already the mere expectation of such an event is beginning to be felt in the pecuniary concerns of the commonwealth.—This state now owes more than seventeen millions of debt, of which it is believed more than half is owned by foreigners, who have thus invested their money in our stock on very favorable terms for us, and have thus enabled us to carry on our improvements. But there is much reason to fear that an alarm is already excited among these foreigners, by what they call "vacillating policy meditated by the general government," and if these apprehensions of the destruction of the bank shall be realised, it cannot be doubted but that the foreign capitalists, instead of making further investments in the stock of this commonwealth, will become more suspicious of the precarious nature of such investments, and will throw back upon us the many millions of the stocks of the Bank of the United States, and of the states of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Louisiana, and selling them here at any sacrifice, materially interfere with all the future financial operations of Pennsylvania and the other states. It was doubtless with a full view of these considerations, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in two successive years, did, with extraordinary unanimity, urge upon the general government, the expediency of settling this embarrassing question by rechartering the bank. All these considerations are still in greater force now, as the period approaches when these disastrous consequences draw near to us.

On the whole, the committee offer to the House, as the result of their examination, these deliberate opinions:

That the currency of Pennsylvania is now sound and abundant.

That to preserve it in that condition, it is expedient not to increase materially the present number of banks; and,

That the dissolution of the Bank of the United States would so injuriously affect the banks, and all the financial operations of the commonwealth, that every effort ought to be used to avert so serious a calamity.

*The Missionaries.*—We have heard it stated that the release of the missionaries resulted more from humiliating concessions on their part, than from a returning sense of justice on the part of Georgia.—The statement is confirmed by the Proclamation of Governor Lumpkin, directing their release, in which it is stated that the missionaries directed their counsel to make known to Gov. Lumpkin that it was their intention to prosecute the case no further, but they had "*concluded to leave the question of their confinement to the magnanimity*" of Georgia. In the same document, it is tauntingly said that the "*triumphant ground*" of Georgia has been sufficiently tested by the election of General Jackson as President, that her whole course having been "sustained and vindicated in this matter," and the Governor being assured that the [illegible] from the menace of any pretended power whatever, to infringe upon her rights, or control her will in relation to this subject; and above all other considerations, the magnanimity of Georgia being now appealed to, therefore, he, as the organ of the state, feels bound to sustain the generous and liberal character of her people, and graciously pardons the missionaries!

"It is said that the missionaries acted under the authority of the board of missions—we care not by whom they were directed, they have proved themselves *cravens* in their holy cause, and justly merit the insulting language of the Proclamation.—*Frederick Herald.*

*The Three per Cent Stock.*—The arrangement for the redemption of the portion of this Stock held in Europe, so advantageously to the People and to the Government, by the Bank of the U. States, having been a subject of so much gross misrepresentation in some quarters, we are glad to be able to state, on the authority of a Letter received by a Member of Congress (the authenticity of the source of which cannot be questioned) that advices of the Certificates of much the greater portion of that Stock have been already received from England, leaving yet to be received Certificates to the amount of not a Million and a Quarter of Dollars. It is a subject of much satisfaction to those who have stood by that Institution, to see how completely, pursuing the even tenor of its onward course, it discharges faithfully all its obligations to the People, and thus effectually refutes the charges trumped up against it. *Nat. Int.*

The subjoined paragraph gives a melancholy (but not entirely unlooked-for) account of the over-land expedition undertaken a year ago to the mouth of Columbia river. It always appeared to us a perilous as well as an unpromising adventure.

From the Taunton (Mass.) Whig, of Jan. 30.

*The Oregon Project.*—We have been anticipating for some time the bursting of this bubble, and our anticipations are beginning to be realized. Some time since we noticed an advertisement from a part of the settlers who were in New-York, stating, that any contributions in money, meat, clothes, &c. would be gratefully received; in plain English, asking charity of the community. It appears now, that the land expedition of eighty men, accompanied by Capt. Wyeth, of Cambridge, has been compelled to return, with the exception of thirteen men, including the Captain, who are probably by this time at rest among the ice-cliffs of the Rocky Mountains. Never was there an enterprise more rashly planned, or likely to be more fruitless in its results: yet how much abuse was lavished upon the philanthropists who at the time lifted up their voices against the mad waste of life and labor which they were certain it would involve?

We recollect an old story, very much in circumstances like the following, which was located in London. We suppose the *fair shirt seller* of Paris had not heard it—and as it may be new to many of our readers, it will be a pleasant set-off to some of the sad accidents which it is our duty to record:

From the New-York Courier.

*Extraordinary Theft.*—The following amusing and singular piece of roguery, lately occurred in Paris:

An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female, who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her, that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentleman's shirts. "Oh yes, she had them of all descriptions, and very cheap." "Pray madam," said he, "have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies; I am about to be married and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen." "Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you:" and forthwith, three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. One was opened and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said "I am afraid these are too short;" then seemed lost for a moment in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him. "Madam," he said, "you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry, would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress?"—"Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure."

In a minute, the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped, apparently to draw down the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which, he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcels and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him.—So much time however was lost, and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss.

*Cobbett.*—It appears, that this modest, mild, and consistent gentleman, has at length succeeded in attaining the great object of his ambition—a seat in Parliament. In his address to the electors of Oldham, for which he is returned, he uses the following characteristic language:

"Many as are the years that have rolled over my head, I have not forgotten the time when, in my blue smock-frock and clumping nail shoes, I trudged along be[illegible] each leg of which horses was pretty nearly as big as my body. I have not forgotten this; and as the present Prime Minister said that he would stand by "*his order*"—the order of *ermine robes and coronets*,—so, be you assured, I will stand by "*my order*,"—the order of smock-frocks and nail shoes, and hard fingers. How often have the insolent wretches said, "Let him—let Cobbett—come here, and we will soon make him find his level." While they exclaimed, "*Let him come*," they lied and they bribed and expended hundreds of thousands, *not to let him come.* You have now taken him into your hands; you have now given the answer to these insolent pretenders to superiority. You have taken up the *Surrey Plough-Boy*; you have tossed him in amongst them saying, "*There he is!* now make him *find his level!*" I feel gratitude towards you, on more accounts than I have now time or presence of mind to state,—but the feeling which predominates in my breast is that of delight—far beyond all expression—that you have now vindicated not only the rights, but the character of the working people of England. You have set an example to the whole country; and that example cannot fail to be attended with consequence of the greatest importance to us all."

Cobbett is unquestionably a man of talents, and there are traits in his private character which will always preserve him from the contempt of the public in spite of his overweening vanity, his grossness, and his want of political firmness and rectitude; but he is now on a theatre which requires a very different kind of ability from any that he has ever yet displayed. He seems to think it necessary, in order to maintain the character of a man of the people, to affect even more rudeness and vulgarity than he actually possesses, and to seize every opportunity of displaying his contempt for the ordinary courtesies of life. The boisterous and overbearing manner, which distinguishes him, has often been attempted in Parliament by men not inferior to him in talent, but never has succeeded, and never can succeed in the legislature of any civilized nation. It is probable, therefore, unless he "mends his manners," that he will speedily sink to a level, even below those who are inferior to him in parts and integrity, and superior only in their knowledge of the world, and regard for appearances.

*Laurent Salles* died very suddenly on Wednesday night. He was at the Exchange on that day, engaged in the purchase of real estate, went home, retired to bed in as good health as usual, and died after about half an hour's illness. He was perhaps one of the most extraordinary men in this city. He has within the last twenty years accumulated property to the amount, probably, of 1,500,000 dollars. In 1812 he was poor, or owned but a trifling sum. During the war with England he made large shipments to France, imported an immense amount of French goods, on which he made large sums.—Since that time he has been more or less engaged in dealing in French goods, and in loaning money at legal interest, (for he would take no more,) until he has acquired this great amount. His personal appearance ill became a man of his property. No one would judge from his looks that he was worth a dollar. Careless in his dress; negligent in his person, and as it is said penurious in his living, he failed to enjoy those comforts which he could so amply afford.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

It will be seen by the news, which we copy below from the Norfolk Beacon, that matters have again assumed a very unpromising aspect in Charleston. If it should prove to be true that the late Circus meeting of the Nullifiers in Charleston, the proceedings of which occasioned so much heartfelt satisfaction throughout the country, was a mere *ruse de guerre* in order to gain time, of course no confidence can be placed in any thing that they may say or do hereafter. Stratagems of this sort may be allowable in actual war, but they are certainly *dishonorable during the preliminary negotiations.*

*Important from Charleston.*

By last evening's mail we received another letter from a friend in Charleston, (S. C.) dated 29th ult. (Tuesday last.)—Our correspondent says—"Affairs begin to assume a fearful aspect, and I am apprehensive that in a few days, the Military and Naval Force assembled here will be called upon to act. It is believed by many, that the recommendations to the people by the late Nullifying Meeting, to suspend all action under their Ordinance until the rising of Congress, was a mere expedient to gain time to mature their preparations, and not adopted in good faith.

Intimations having been given to the Government forces, upon good authority, that it would be well that they should keep a *bright look out*—every measure of precaution has been adopted by them to prevent a surprise, and the defences, already formidable, are daily being strengthened. The Officers are frequently in town, but they receive no attention from the Citizens—nor is any attempt made to molest them. The *Unionists* are said to be as numerous as the other party, and equally as well prepared for acting—though not so clamorous."

Castle Pinckney, in the harbor of Charleston, to which Post the Custom House has recently been removed, is thus spoken of in a letter from an officer of the U. States Army, published in the Winchester Republican.

"Castle Pinckney, where I am stationed, is a small but strong castellated fortification, built upon a marsh, a small portion of which has been reclaimed for that purpose. It is within 12 or 14 hundred yards of Charleston, and completely commands the city. The walls are 7 or 8 feet in thickness; having embrasures for musketry, and defended by eight twenty-four pounders, two twelves, two sixes and a ten inch howitzer.—Others are to be added, which will make the place almost impregnable. Here, if matters come to the worst, the first blow will be struck, and dreadful will be the destruction to the brave and generous Carolinians if their infatuation shall urge them to the rash step.

"The castle is defended by two companies of artillery, under the command of captains Saunders and Patrick.

"There is no intercourse, scarcely, between the officers and either of the parties in the city. Under other circumstances, this would be a pleasant post, as our boat plies twice between this and Charleston, which would afford me an opportunity of visiting the city as often as I wished.—One great disadvantage is, that there is not room enough for exercise—the whole space beyond the reach of the tide not being much more than a half acre. The marsh, however, is fast filling up with oyster shells, which in a few years will afford a firm foundation.

"Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan island, about five miles from Charleston; and, until the recent belligerent attitude of S. Carolina, was in rather a defenceless condition. They are now repairing the fort, manning it with ordnance of various calibre, and surrounding it with piquets for infantry. The island is thickly studded with houses—built exclusively for summer residences; whither the fashion, the beauty, and chivalry of Charleston congregate every summer, to enjoy the fine sea breeze, and perhaps sea bathing. The dwellings, surrounded by piazzas—the palmetto, the boast and pride of the Carolinians—the Spanish bayonet, (an evergreen from 10 to 15 feet high)—the soft, elastic atmosphere—altogether produced such an impression upon me that I could very readily imagine myself in some oriental village, so entirely different was every thing from what I had been accustomed to."

*Gov. Hamilton.*—In the course of his late speech to the nullifiers at the Circus, Gov. Hamilton related the fact of his having made an importation of sugar to test the Ordinance, and said:

"He would not produce an unnecessary collision, but, if our hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the question were disappointed, he knew that his fellow citizens *would go even to the death with him for his sugar.*"

Yes! such are the calls made by the *leaders* to their *followers!* To "go even *to the death* with them" in their efforts to resist the laws of their country and destroy the peace and union of the States!! And these are the men who, with test oaths—and gag laws—and blue cockades—and bayonets, talk of tyranny and cry out *Robespierre!* Mark what we say—if the worst comes to the worst, we shall soon see that if there are any tyrants and oppressors, or *Robespierres!* it will be amongst those who call upon the people to "go even to death with them for their sugars!"
*Alexandria Gazette.*

In a republic, the laws alone govern, and the first duty of every citizen is submission to the law. The object of faction is the reverse. "Resolved to ruin or to rule the State," its purpose is to excite opposition, and obstruct the execution of the laws by all possible means. The violent resistance made in 1794, in the western part of Pennsylvania, to the execution of the law imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, presents a scene, in many respects, similar to that in South Carolina. The same rejection of all moderate offers of accommodation and attempts to conciliate;—the same tone of insolent menace and bravado on the part of the insurgents, and the same mawkish sentimentality and equivocal conduct among those who either secretly abetted the criminals, or who hoped to profit as a party by the opposition. *It being declared that the militia of Pennsylvania, who could be* drawn forth, would be incompetent to enforce obedience, and that the aid of the neighboring States would be necessary, one of the President's advisers "feared that the militia of the neighboring States would refuse to march; and that should he be mistaken in this, their compliance with the orders of the Executive, might be not less fatal than their disobedience. The introduction of a foreign militia into Pennsylvania, might greatly increase the discontent prevailing in that State. His apprehensions of a failure in the attempt to restore tranquility by coercive measures, were extreme, and the tremendous consequences of a failure were strongly depicted. From the highly inflamed state of parties, he anticipated a civil war, which would pervade the whole Union, and drench every part of it with the blood of American citizens."—*Life of Washington.*

Such were the suggestions made to Washington to deter him from executing the laws. But he had better counsellors, or rather his own patriotic spirit and admirable judgment, directed him to the right course. He knew that the laws must be enforced, and that it was his special duty to cause them to be enforced.—He ascertained the strength of the insurgents, and he sent against them an overwhelming power, sufficient to put down all opposition without bloodshed. The militia of the neighboring States did their duty—the insurrection was quelled, and the result of the whole was a triumph for free Government, and a proof that the People of the United States will not permit their Government to be defied, and its authority prostrated by faction.

*Slaves.*—A Canadian editor, in remarking upon the difficulties which agitate this country, believes the mass of Southern states will join South Carolina, the result of which will be a "general emancipation of all the Negroes." We apprehend no danger now of any southern state joining S. Carolina. They have all, by Legislative enactments or public meetings, repudiated Nullification and condemned the flagrant measures and principles which have grown out of it. Yet the common feeling of sympathy is strong and delusive at the South, and there is a spirit of chivalry abroad, which may send volunteers to the aid of Carolina, without the approbation of those state governments, which are bordering, contiguous territory. But the southern states have much to fear, should they come in collision with the U. States government or attempt to succor Carolina, from the watchful and vindictive spirit of their negroes, a source of danger no precautionary measures can dispel.—The slave is a dangerous implement in peace and much more to be dreaded in time of peril and civil war. *He* has *his* wrongs festering—his chains to unloose; he has his sufferings to soften, his oppressions to relieve, and he hazards not the means nor questions the occasion, if he can but throw off the yoke which keeps him in bondage and slavish subjection. If when the midnight alarm-bell is heard at the South, every mother presses her infant one more closely to her bosom in time of profound peace, what may be her feelings or how painful her apprehensions in times of domestic commotion or civil war? This consideration alone is admonitory to those at the South—aside from any adventitious or premeditated aid from the north—to beware how they lend their influence in fomenting discord and local strife among themselves. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.—*Northampton Cour.*

There is great force in the subjoined observations. How powerless did not Virginia feel herself on the alarming occasion spoken of! The condition of S. Carolina is still more feeble.

"In the trifling insurrection at Southampton, of Nat Turner, and his deluded handful of followers, was not the first thing thought of, and prayed for—*the assistance of the troops of the U. States?*—Was not the application of the committee of the citizens of Southampton immediate *to the President for arms?* And was not this from the inhabitants of the 'old dominion,' which they are disposed to consider, and perhaps with propriety,—as the most chivalrous state in the Union? And is it persons in this situation, exposed daily and nightly to the knife and torch of the assassin and incendiary, whose vindicative nature is roused to vengeance by a keen sense of long suffered wrongs—a foe within their houses, and on their hearths—is it persons in this situation who talk of nullifying the laws and withdrawing themselves from the protection of the free states of the Union? 'Whom God wills to be destroyed, he first renders insane.' Is not the doctrine of nullification, in such a situation, the first symptom of this dreadful insanity?"

## *EXCELLENT.*

From the Portland Courier.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 17, 1833.

To the editor of the Portland Courier, in the Mariner's Church Building, second story, eastern end, Fore st., away down east, in the State of Maine.

My kind and dear old friend:—The President's Message to Congress makes cracking work here. Mr. Calhoun shows his teeth like a lion. Mr. McDuffie is cool as a cowcumber, though they say he's got a terrible tempest inside of him, that he'll let out before long. For my own part I think the President's Message is about right. I was setting with the President in the east room last night, chatting about one thing and another, and the President, says he, Maj. Downing, have you read my message that I sent to Congress to day. I told him I had'nt. Well, says he, I should like to have you read it, and give me your opinion upon it. So he handed it to me and I sot down and read it through.

And when I got through, now says I Gineral, I'll tell you what I think of this ere business. When I was a youngster, some of us Downingville boys used to go down to Sebago Pond every Spring and hire out a month or two rafting logs across the Pond. And one time I and cousin Ephraim and Joel, and Bill Johnson, and two or three more of us had each a whapping great log to carry across the Pond. It was rather a windy day and the waves kept the logs bobbing up and down pretty considerably bad, so we agreed to bring 'em along side and side and lash 'em together and drive some tholepins in the outermost log and row 'em over together. We went along two or three miles pretty well. But by and by Bill Johnson begun to complain. He was always an uneasy harum scarum chap. Always thought every body else had an easier time than he had, and when he was a boy always used to be complaining that the other boys had more butter on their bread than he had. Well, Bill was rowing on the leeward side, and he begun to fret and said his side went the hardest, and he would'nt give us any peace till one of us changed sides with him.

Well, Bill hadn't rowed but a little ways on the windward side before he began to fret again, and declared that side went harder than t'other, and he wouldn't touch to row on that side any longer. We told him he had his choice, and he shouldn't keep changing so. But he only fretted the more and began to get mad. At last he declared if we didn't change with him in five minutes, he'd cut the lashings and take his log and paddle off alone. And before we had hardly time to turn round, he declared that five minutes were out, and up hatchet and cut the lashings, and away went Bill on his log, bobbing and rolling about, and dancing like a monkey to try to keep on the upper side. The rest of us scrabbled to as well as we could, and fastened our logs together again though we had a tough match of it, the wind blew so hard. Bill hadn't gone but a little ways before his log began to roll more and more, and by and by in he went splash, head and ears. He came up rolling and blowing, and got hold of the log and tried to climb up on to it, but the more he tried the more the log rolled; and finding it would be gone goose with him pretty soon if he staid there, he began to sing out like a lion for us to come and take him. We asked him what side he would row if we would take his log into the raft again. O, says Bill, I'll row on either side or both sides if you want me, if you will only come and help me before I sink.

But, said the President, I hope you didn't help the foolish rascal out till he got a good soaking. He got soaking enough before we got to him, says I, for he was jest ready to sink for the last time, and our logs come pesky near getting scattered, and if they had we should all gone to the bottom together. And now Gineral this is jest what I think; if you let S. Carolina cut the lashings, you'll see such a log rolling in this country as you never see yet. The old Gineral started up and marched across the floor like a boy.—Says he, Major Downing, she shant cut the lashings while my name is Andrew Jackson. Tell Sargeant Joel to have his company sleep on their arms every night. I told him they should be ready at a moment's warning.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

The following just and liberal observations are from the Commercial Herald, a well conducted Daily paper (not of the mammoth breed, however) recently established at Philadelphia:

"*The Public Lands.*—We sincerely regret our inability to lay before our readers the masterly speech of Mr. Clay, on the bill relating to the Public Lands.—The subject is, in itself, one of great importance; and Mr. Clay's views of it, we look upon as among the most comprehensive, of all the masterly efforts of this distinguished statesman. We are most happy to find the Senate according its assent to what may be emphatically called Mr. *Clay's national bill.* It is all national, and all his own. We would consent to start in life, and devote the *whole* of it, to the erection of such a monument to our fame, as this bill of Mr. Clay's will be in the eyes of posterity. Its base, and dimensions;—its height, and the beauty of its proportions and finish, are, most of them, now obscured by a *party medium.* But that medium is growing thinner every day, and to posterity will be reserved the honor of placing a just value upon Mr. Clay's equal, and therefore just, mode, of distributing the Public Lands. We hope to see this bill pass into a law."

Mr. Jones, of Warwick, in the Virginia House of Delegates, in a recent speech, (highly praised in the newspapers,) in which he advocated nullification, concluded by saying—

"But, sir, should it be the decree of Heaven that South Carolina shall perish in the bloody and unequal conflict, then do I fondly trust, that she will gloriously perish, like Leonidas and his gallant little Band in the camp of the Persians, amidst *thousands and thrice ten thousands of the slaughtered myrmidons of Federal Despotism.*"

*Most Melancholy.*—The Rival, which sailed from Greenock for Oporto, on the 22d of November, with a crew of 37 men and 428 passengers, for the service of Don Pedro, was totally lost on the 4th of Dec. near Galway, and every soul on board perished. The vessel was commanded by Mr. William Wallace, and the men for Portugal were under the charge of Capt. Bygraves. The passengers were chiefly mechanics, journeymen operatives, weavers, and laborers, from almost every town and village in the West of Scotland, but principally from Galway.

MEADVILLE, (Pa.) Jan. 20.

*Shocking.*—On the morning of Tuesday last, Mr. Thompson, merchant, of Franklin, unfortunately mistook the keg he was accustomed to use in conveying ashes from the stove, for one that contained about two pounds of damaged powder. While in the act of discharging the ashes from the keg, his body leaning over it, into the street, the powder exploded, and killed him instantaneously—his face was literally torn off. Mr. T. was in the prime of life, and much esteemed.

*Colds*, in the winter season, are usually taken whenever there is a sudden change from cold to a moderate temperature, and always when it thaws, more especially if the feet are suffered to be wet. We have tried the experiment and never knew it to fail. To wet one foot is quite sufficient. People should learn prudence from a cat—she will never wet her paw—not even for a fish—and puss never takes cold.—There is more sensitiveness in the feet than in any other part of the system.—We therefore warn all who wish to avoid a cold, cough and consumption, not to patronize cold water societies with their feet. Achilles is not the only one vulnerable at the heel. We are all vulnerable there. Death may be said to dog our heels literally, and we must arm them against his bite. *Boston Post.*

During the debate on South Carolina affairs in the Senate on Monday, one of the 13 gilt stars which support the festoons around the chamber, dropped out, nor could it be replaced during the day.—This, in "Roman times," would have been considered ominous.
*Alexandria Gazette.*

*Allegheny Tunnel.*—The Portage rail road, about 36 miles in length, crossing the Allegheny mountain and connecting the Pennsylvania canal on the east at Hollidaysburg with the canal on the west at Johnstown, runs through a tunnel on the top of the mountain about fifty rods in length. The perforation was effected of this great work on the 20th of January, 1833. So exact were the calculations of the miners, that at the point where the workmen, who commenced at both ends, effected a junction, that the aperture did not vary an inch. *Penn. Int.*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. FEB. 12, 1833.

*"Justice"* is received—but cannot appear, for two reasons: 1. We know not the author. 2. The "Sentinel" wars not with the person alluded to.

☞The "Great Debate" goes on in the Senate of the U. States. Mr. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate on Friday, in favor of the bill. In his speech, he remarked, that "to preserve the harmony of the Union, republican Pennsylvania would change, alter, and, if necessary, *abolish the protective system!*" Pennsylvania will commit no such suicidal act, Mr. Dallas, to gratify the whims of the Hotspurs of the South: you entirely mis-represent the opinions of your constituents by such declarations.

☞The *Tariff Bill* (says the National Intelligencer) is at length fairly out of Committee of the Whole, and now upon the table of the House of Representatives. Much more debate, we presume, need not be anticipated upon it. Questions will now be taken, in reference to it, by yeas and nays, and every vote will tell.

☞The bill appropriating $12,000 to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, $11,000 to the College at Easton, and $6,000 to Washington College, has passed the Senate of this State, and is now before the House of Representatives.

☞Of all the "queer" resolutions concocted and brought forth by grave legislators, the following appears to us the most singular. The idea that it is *unconstitutional* to BORROW MONEY, when required, is certainly something entirely new in the annals of legislation. It had *five* advocates in the House; and they must have had, no doubt, some reasons for their votes—but what they were, for our lives, we are not able to divine.

When the third section of the bill, authorising the Governor to negotiate a loan to carry the provisions of the Improvement bill into execution, came up—

Mr. *Patterson*, of Adams, offered an amendment *denying the constitutionality of borrowing money!* which was lost—ayes 5, noes 83.

☞The Internal Improvement bill passed the House of Representatives of this State, on the 4th inst. by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allshouse, Andrews, Ashbridge, Barnhart, Bayne, Bispham, Bratton, Brodhead, Bryson, Butler, Clarke, Clarkson, Cocklin, Crawford, Funk, Gibbon, Griffith, Hamlin, Hanna, Harper, Harris, Hart, Hultz, Irwin, Jackson, Johnston, Kauffman, Keating, Kelchner, Lacock, Lardner, Lewis, Martz, Matthias, Miller, Morris, Ogden, Oliver, Patterson of Lancaster, Pennypacker, Potteiger, Read, Royer, Say, Scott, Sharon, Smith, Snyder, Stewart, Strohm, Thompson of Venango, Toland, Tyson, Valentine, Walker, Westbrook, Wister, Anderson, speaker—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Bertels, Bingham, Boileau, Bruce, Buchanan, Burrowes, Buttz, Connelly, Donnell, Farrell, Findlay, Fox, Gilmore, Gross, Henderson, Hoover, Huntzinger, Kline of Berks, Kline of Columbia, Kneppley, Kuhns, Love, Lynn, McDowell of Bedford, Patterson of Adams, Patterson of Fayette, Shearer, Wallace, Waugh, Weida—30.

The following is a copy of the Improvement bill, as it passed:

An Act to continue the improvement of the State by rail-roads and canals.

SECTION 1. That it shall be and hereby is made the duty of the canal commissioners, to complete as soon as practicable, the hereinafter enumerated public works, according to the routes heretofore determined upon and approved, to wit: The Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, with a double track of iron T rails, Clarence rails, or some iron edge rails, stationary engines and all other things and means to make it useful for transportation, with the least possible delay. The Allegheny portage rail road with a single track of iron rails, portage rail road with a single track of iron rails, and all the means to make it useful for transportation. The Columbia line of the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania canal. The Frankstown line of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal. The Wyoming line of the North Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal. The Lycoming line of the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, including the Lewisburg cross cut. The French creek division of the Pennsylvania canal. The Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal. And for the expenditures thereof, the sums hereinafter mentioned are severally and specifically appropriated.

For the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, $1,111,958 78.

For the Allegheny portage rail road, $414,793 06.

For the Columbia line of the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania canal, $35,835 25.

For the Frankstown line, $32,712 04.

For the Wyoming line of the North Branch, $115,202 46.

For the Lycoming line of the West Branch Division, including the Lewisburg cross cut, $470,007 90.

For the French creek division, $162,991 98.

For the Beaver division, $197,159 97.

SECT. 2. That the governor of this commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorised, to borrow on the credit of this commonwealth, and such fund or funds as have been or shall be created for securing the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, the sum of $2,540,661 44, payable in instalments in such manner as he may designate in proposals for said loan, which sum shall be paid to and vest in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and shall be applied to the payment of the contracts necessary to be made to complete the works directed to be completed by this act, specifically as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the commonwealth from reimbursing the said loan at any time after the expiration of 25 years, from the 1st day of July next: *And provided further* that no rate of interest beyond 5 per cent. per annum shall be allowed, or paid for said loan.

SECT. 3. The canal commissioners shall not be authorised to incur any debt on the faith of the commonwealth, in any way or manner beyond the appropriation aforesaid: *And provided*, That no part of the said loan shall be applied to any other than the several specific purposes, to which it is appropriated by this act.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We trust that the event announced in the following article will have some effect in bringing the nullifiers to a right use of their reason. It is evident that the General Government, by continuing the same "peaceful remedy," has the power of annihilating the whole foreign trade of the State, and of reducing the people of S. Carolina to a state of privation, or of inglorious dependence upon the citizens of the neighboring States, from which they will be very glad to escape "by knocking for re-admittance into the Union." There is no danger that any collision or bloodshed can ensue from the adoption of this course by the Executive, efficacious as it will prove, for it is utterly impracticable for the nullifiers to assemble a naval force sufficient to attempt the rescue or protection of vessels bound to or from their ports from seizure by the national ships of war. The consequence must be, if they continue stubborn, that they will be able to pasture their cattle, next summer, in the streets of Charleston.

*Important from Charleston.*

The Charleston "State Rights and Free Trade Evening Post," of February first, announces that in pursuance of orders from Washington, "the British ship Roger Stewart, Captain Kerr, from Greenock, and the Spanish brig Hemoso Habenero, from Havannah, have been brought to in the Roads by the U. S. revenue force in the harbor." The editor adds that this act, "if followed up, must bring the General Government in collision with us."

The Charleston Patriot of the 2d inst. states, that no difficulty has occurred in securing the duties upon the cargoes of the ship Robert Stewart, from Greenock, and the Spanish brig from Havana, which were temporarily detained by the Revenue Cutters. Both vessels have been entered, and proceeded up to the city of Charleston.

The First of February, the reader will recollect, was the day on which the South Carolina Ordinance was to take effect.—From Columbia, the seat of government of the State, we have seen a letter which states that, on the preceding evening, the College Students in that place formed a procession at about 8 o'clock, and marched through the Main street, with an effigy of General Jackson, with a label "Andrew the First" on its head, and the Executive Messages in its hand. They bore it to the front of "The Hive" Office (a Union paper,) and there burnt and shot it. "So ended with us Nullification the first day," says the writer.—*Nat. Int.*

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

We copy the following letters, the first from the New York Commercial and the latter from the Philadelphia U. States Gazette, as they seem to indicate in no small degree, "the signs of the times."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d, 1833.

The great debate is opened. It is seen here that Mr. Webster is the lever that is to uphold the administration. The vote on the proposition to postpone the bill reported by the Committee of the Senate, indicates that the South will become united in opposition to the use of force; but it was admitted by Mr. Grundy and by Mr. Wilkins, in the debate, that the bill was a measure of the executive, and the rally of fifteen votes against it indicates that the great Jackson party is dissolved. The political elements must soon run into a new organization, and every one has been inquiring, who is the chief of that new party? That question was answered to-day! DANIEL WEBSTER. What, you will ask, is to become of Van Buren? The answer is that Mr. Van Buren and his organs have been cold in their approbation of the Proclamation. That was a favorite measure. It was the darling of the old age of the President, and his last love is always the strongest. It was more than whispered that a "Second Daniel" has come to judgment [illegible] Mr. Webster is to go into the Supreme Court. But why should he mar such prospects by such an office? Is not the Proclamation the most popular act of General Jackson's administration? Has not the administration selected Mr. Webster as its special advocate to defend that measure? This then is the measure, which more than any other, is to distinguish this administration; and it places Mr. Webster at the head of the administration party. Under such circumstances, who can doubt the result of a contest between Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren?—No—the favorite son of New England feels that he too was born to a high destiny; and I mistake the man if he is not resolved to fulfil it.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following letter, of a very recent date. It is from a gentleman whose name, if mentioned, would give sanction at once to the opinions which he expresses—possessing, as he does, the most ample means for gaining information. The letter comes to an estimable citizen of Philadelphia, whose patriotism prompts him to seek from the highest sources all information as to the best interests of the nation, and how those interests are to be sustained by those most able to give them support.—We once more ask our readers to give the letter a careful perusal.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, dated Feb. 5th, 1833.

The papers are filled with speculations as to the course of conduct likely to be pursued in the present state of affairs, by those to whom the country looks to take a lead. These speculations are often made without the slightest knowledge of the individuals whose course is so confidently spoken of, and frequently seem to proceed from persons incapable of comprehending the interests of the country, and ignorant of the principles and position of parties or men. Thus we see the most vehement denunciation of Mr. Webster, as an ally of Mr. Van Buren in a war of persecution against Mr. Calhoun. This is the language of the Jeffersonian, Mr. Calhoun's press at Richmond.

That Mr. Webster has entered into any alliance with Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose stated, or for any other purpose, must be, as you well know, the idlest gossip, to give it no worse name. You can judge for yourself of my means of knowing his opinions and purposes;—if indeed it be necessary to resort to any other means of information, than a survey of the position of the country, as imposing in itself a line of duty on every patriotic statesman. Mr. Webster has a duty to perform to the country and to himself, as a champion of great constitutional principles, which are now to be sustained or prostrated. In discharging this duty, he wages no war against men; he enters into no alliance; *he follows no lead.* He will sustain the administration, in preserving the Constitution, and in executing the laws. He will support all measures necessary to supply the defects in the present system, and to counteract the proceedings of South Carolina;—not from hostility to Mr. Calhoun, but from attachment to the Union. He is for limiting those measures, and his support of them, to the fair purpose of executing the laws with moderation and temper, but with unshaken firmness; and he will take his full share of the responsibility of this course to his country, to the friends of constitutional liberty throughout the world, and to posterity, in common with all who will pursue the same patriotic policy, in the Administration, or out of it. No recollection of former differences, no talents of new associations, will deter him from this course.

As to the great question now agitating Congress and the country, Mr. Webster will neither give up nor compromise *the principle of protection*, nor enter into any pledge, personal or political, that it shall, at any future period, be compromised or abandoned. But he is willing, that the Act of the last Session should be revised, with close scrutiny, and in perfect candor: and to reduce duties, in all cases, where such reduction can be fairly asked or safely granted; having just regard to the necessities of the country in time of war, to the faith plighted by existing and previous laws, to the reasonable protection of capital, and especially to the security of the interests of *labor and wages.* It would be unquestionably better to devote to this object more time than can possibly be appropriated to it this winter, and other reasons make it proper to postpone legislation. But if the authority of the law and the means of executing it are satisfactorily provided for, by the passage of the Act before the Senate, I venture to say that Mr. Webster and his friends will agree, that a revision of the tariff law such as has been described, shall take place at any time when it can be made with proper deliberation and caution.

A part of the information contained in the following article from the *U. S. Gazette*, is corroborated by a remark which was drawn from Mr. Webster, during the course of proceedings in the Senate, on Thursday. He said that it was not his intention, under present circumstances, to address the Senate, upon the subject of the pending bill. We doubt, however, whether Mr. Calhoun will be able to keep silent, even if he has formed a resolution to that effect:—

The U. S. Gazette learns from a source to be fully relied on, that it is not the intention of Mr. Webster to address the Senate on the bill now before that body from the Judiciary committee, unless called up by some course of discussion different from what has yet been pursued.—Mr. Webster will not precede Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Calhoun will avoid, if possible, the debate.

[illegible] correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, says that Mr. Livingston is to go to France, but not till the Nullification question is disposed of; that Mr. Dallas is to be made Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Forsyth called to the Navy Department.

*Nathaniel P. Tallmadge* has been elected Senator of the U. States from the State of New-York, in the room of Mr. Dudley.

*Excitement of Mr. Calhoun.*—The correspondent of a New York paper under the date of Friday last, writes as follows:

"Mr. Frelinghuysen commenced his speech in support of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Bibb; but did not go beyond some general remarks on the question.—These observations were, however, of a highly interesting character. Mr. Calhoun was thrown by them into a paroxysm of excitement. He could not retain his seat or his composure, for a moment, while truth after truth, in simple and sententious form, fell from the lips of the New Jersey Senator. He interposed his comments and explanations so frequently, that Mr. Grundy rose, and, in a manner somewhat determined, requested that the friends of the bill might be suffered to state their views without annoyance. Mr. Calhoun turned furiously to the Senator from Tennessee, and asked if he intended his observation as a general one, or to apply to himself alone. From this and the former exhibitions of Mr. Calhoun on this subject you may easily judge he is not in a frame of mind calmly to discuss and to decide upon matters affecting the interests and honor of his constituents and of the nation.

RATHER TOO FAST.

From the York (Upper Canada) Patriot.

The long expected and much wished for intelligence from the United States, has arrived. The slow has been stricken which for ever sunders the United States, for the future prosperity of Great Britain and an inglorious comment on man's capability of self-government.

A French editor sarcastically remarks—"The United States were brought into existence on account of a tax upon tea, and they will end in a dispute about a duty upon broadcloths."

*Call of a Convention.*—Petitions for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State pour in upon the Legislature. This motion receives its impulse from Philadelphia, whence petitions have been issued to all parts of the State, accompanied by Circulars urging their circulation for signatures. No one will deny that the constitution is susceptible of amendment, but the question presents itself, have we not more weighty matters at present on hand? A storm is impending, in which our minds may be fully occupied in preserving the constitution that we have, and let what will come of the troubles in the South, we think it evident that the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and some other matters will put the public mind out of trim for the revision of the constitution. *Har. Chron.*

*Statistical Table, chiefly from the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society.*

There are 21 State Temperance Societies already formed.—There are more than 5000 Temperance Societies in the United States.—There are more than 500,000 pledged to total abstinence from ardent spirits, and 1,500,000 who practice it.—There are more than 600 vessels sailing out of our ports without ardent spirits for use among the crew.—More than 1,500 distilleries have been stopped.—Two hundred public houses have discontinued selling any kind of intoxicating liquor.—More than 4000 merchants have given up the traffic in ardent spirits.—More than 4,500 drunkards have become reformed. There were in the U. States 375,000 regular drunkards in 1828.—There were 15,000 persons excommunicated annually from the 12,000 churches in the United States for intemperance and its kindred vices.—There were in our cities and large towns about one grog shop to every 12 families.—There are about 500 murders committed yearly in the U. States that proceed directly from intemperance.

*Intemperance & Murder.*—The dreadful effects of intemperance are seldom more clearly exemplified than they were in the case of a man named Henry Ferguson, who was tried two weeks since in Lancaster, Pa. on a charge of murder.

The Lancaster Herald gives a report of the case, from which it appears, that the prisoner and deceased were both employed at Webb's iron works—that they made up a purse between them, each contributing equal portions, to buy a jug of whiskey, for which the deceased went to a neighboring shop. He received *two cents* in change, and on his return with the whiskey offered his partner one of them, but the prisoner demanded both. He however accepted one cent. But after a short time, he again demanded the other cent, and on it being refused, made an attack on the deceased, who retreated from him. The prisoner followed him, and taking up an axe, inflicted a wound on his head that almost instantly deprived him of life. The prisoner was found guilty of murder in the second degree, & sentenced to 12 years solitary confinement. Thus a dispute about a single cent, unquestionably caused by WHISKEY, cost one of the parties his life, and made the other a murderer, and condemned him to civil death by incarceration, for twelve years.

## MARRIED,

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. *James Hall*, (formerly of this [illegible] Baltimore county, Md.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. P. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Henry Trostle*, to Miss *Jane Pitzer*—both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *David Bingaman*, to Miss *Lydia Geisselman*—both of Franklin township.

## DIED,

On the 29th ult. Mr. *Christian Freeday*, of Berwick township, at an advanced age.

## Baltimore Prices Current

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | 5 25 | Oats, | 40 |
| Wheat (red) | 1 10 | Cloverseed, | 7 00 |
| " (white) | 1 16 | Flaxseed, | 1 37 |
| Corn, | 65 | Whiskey, | 26 |
| Rye, | 71 | Plaister, | 5 50 |

## TEMPERANCE MEETING.

AN adjourned meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on the *Evening of the 26th of February, inst.* at 6 o'clock, when several Addresses on the subject of Temperance will be delivered by members of the Society. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 12. tm

## TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE Fairfield Temperance Society will meet on *Tuesday the 26th inst.* at 1 o'clock, in Millers-Town. It is hoped that the members of the Society, and all persons friendly to the Temperance Reformation will attend.

THE SECRETARY.

Feb. 12. tm

*New & Fashionable*

## CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have opened a

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Mr. George Armor, in Baltimore-street, next door to the Dry Good Store of Mr. P. Weaver, and a few doors south of Mr. J. Sanders' Tavern—where they have just received an entirely

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

**Winter Goods,**

AND

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

CONSISTING OF

***Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, &c.***

COATS, VESTS, PANTS, SHIRTS, &c. &c.

of all patterns & sizes.

Having just received the latest and most approved ***London and Philadelphia Fashions***, and also the manner in which they are made up, we feel confident that we will be able to cut and make up work equal to any that is made in the Cities or elsewhere; and we hope, by good attention to our business, to receive a share of the public's patronage.

☞All work entrusted to us, that is not cut and made up to the satisfaction of our customers, will be kept, and others equally good returned in its place.

N. B. ***Ladies' Habits*** made in the most fashionable style.

FAUST & SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, Feb. 12. tf

## Globe Inn,

*At the Corner of Market & Howard-streets,*

BALTIMORE.

**J. W. OWINGS,**

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement extended to him whilst he resided in New-Market, Frederick county, Md. and begs leave respectfully to inform them, that he has taken the

***GLOBE INN, in Baltimore,***

lately occupied and kept by J. H. THOMAS, and hopes that his experience as a public Inn-keeper, renders it unnecessary to pledge himself, that nothing shall be wanting, to give comfort or convenience to Travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. All the Stages coming to and departing from the City, will call for and put out passengers at this house when requested. The establishment is furnished with good new beds and bedding; his Bar with choice liquors; his Table with all the delicacies of the season; a pleasant and agreeable Bar-keeper, and a set of faithful servants; an agreeable and gentlemanly set of Boarders—which, of course, will make this a pleasant stopping-place—being one of the most airy and pleasant parts of the City.

N. B. I have a Porter or night-watch, whose duty it is to attend to all arrivals at night, to receive all baggage, and see all such as do arrive at night provided with comfortable lodgings. All baggage sent to any part of the city, *free of charge.*

Visiters arriving at any hour at night, by ringing the bell at the front door, will receive immediate attention.

Horses to livery, 50 cents per day.

Feb. 12. 3t

## At an Orphans Court

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the sixth day of February, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

**The Court Grant a Rule,**

*On the Executor, and on the other Heirs and Legal Representatives of*

**PETER BERCAW,**

deceased, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court [illegible] day the fifth day of March next, to shew cause, why the one-third of the balance in the hands of the Executor, should not be paid to *Elizabeth Bercaw*, widow of said deceased, and the two-thirds to *Isaac Bercaw*, the youngest son of said Peter Bercaw, deceased—or that the said heirs and legatees bring their advancements into hotch-pot.

*By the Court,*

*JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.*

Feb. 12. 3t

**Splendid Scheme!**

**One Prize of $40,000,**

***ONE of 15,000,***

**1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000,**

***& 10 Prizes of $1,000!***

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**

CLASS NO. 4,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

**Saturday the 23d of Feb.**

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

*SCHEME.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 40,000 |
| 1 | " | 15,000 |
| 1 | " | 5,000 |
| 1 | " | 3,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,220 |
| 10 | " | 1,000 |
| 10 | " | 500 |
| 10 | " | 400 |
| 10 | " | 300 |
| 20 | " | 250 |
| 55 | " | 200 |
| 56 | " | 100 |
| 56 | " | 80 |
| 112 | " | 70 |
| 2,296 | " | 40 |
| 15,400 | " | 10 |

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;

*Other Shares in proportion.*

FOR SALE AT

**CLARKSON'S.**

Gettysburg, Feb. 12. td

*Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3,*

Not yet received.

## Thrashing Machine.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the right for Adams county, (with the exception of Straban and Menallen townships,) of *Rufus Humphrey's* Improvement in the THRASHING MACHINE, and is now exhibiting and offers them for sale, either by single rights, or townships. He is aware that many worthless patent rights have been sold to the industrious Pennsylvanians; but the subscriber, being a practical Farmer and a Pennsylvanian, is fully of opinion, that he is employed in the farming interest of this State while offering this machine, and all that is necessary to convince every man of that fact, is, the Machine in operation. It is no model, but of full size, and capable of thrashing 80 or 100 bushels of wheat per day, with the power of one horse—also rye, oats, &c. cleaner than grain is generally thrashed by hand or with horses; it leaves no white caps, and cleans much of the smut from the wheat.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits the public to view the Machine in operation, at the barn of *Michael Saltzgiver*, in Straban township.

PHILIP WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 12. tf

☞The Patent Rights for the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Lebanon, Northampton, Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne, have been already sold by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Adams county, certify, that we have seen the Patent Thrashing Machine, now in the hands of Philip Weaver, in operation, and are fully of opinion, that it is the cheapest and best we have ever seen, and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-citizens and the public generally, as well worthy their attention.

*Jacob Fidler, George Gilbert,*
*Geo. Ginter, Conrad Weaver,*
*A. C. Smith, W. Minor Hurst,*
*Wm. Miller, Jacob Ziegler,*
*J. Sanders, David Ziegler,*
*T. C. Miller, George Bercaw,*
*Adam Henry,*

Feb. 12, 1833.

## Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Friday the 22d inst.* precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—each man provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, GEO. GEYER, O. S.

N. B. A private meeting of the Company will be held on *Saturday next*, at the house of J. Sanders, at 6 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the resolutions, &c. adopted at the Battalion meeting held on the 29th December last.

Feb. 12. tp

## Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 22d inst.* at 10 o'clock, precisely—each member provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridges.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Capt.*

Feb. 12. tp

## Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 22d inst.* at 10 o'clock precisely—in winter uniform.

By order, GEO. EPLEY, O. S.

Feb. 12. tp

## BATTALION ORDERS!

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers*, will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 22d day of February, inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Battalion on the 29th Dec. last.

☞Punctual attendance is desired.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, *Adjutant.*

Feb. 5. tp

**FOR RENT,**

*A very convenient two-story*

**DWELLING HOUSE,**

on the north-west corner of the Diamond in Gettysburg. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Feb. 5.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

### PROPHECY OF NAPOLEON.

The subjoined prophecy of Napoleon is said to be a suppressed passage from the Journal of Las Cassas, and no one who has perused that work will doubt it.

"In less than fifteen years from the present time, said the emperor to me one day, as we stood viewing the sea from a rock which overhung the road, the whole European system will be changed. Revolution will succeed revolution until every nation becomes acquainted with its individual rights. Depend upon it, the people of Europe will not submit to be governed by these bands of petty sovereigns—these aristocratic cabinets. I was wrong in reestablishing the order of nobles in France, but I did it to give splendor to the throne, and refinement to the manners of the people, who were fast sinking into barbarism since the revolution. The remains of the feudal system will vanish before the sun of knowledge. The people have only to know that all emanates from themselves, in order to assert their rights to a share in their respective governments. This will be the case even with the boors of Russia. Yes, Las Cassas, you may live to see the time—but I shall be cold in my grave—when that colossal but uncemented empire will be split into as many sovereignties, perhaps republics, as there are tribes which compose it."

*Divide the Living Child.*—Surely the days of King Solomon have returned.—We learn that a case is now undergoing examination at Plattsburgh, between two women, to decide which of them is the natural mother and entitled to a "living child." The child is about five months old. Both, as in the case of King S. swear to the identity and bringing forth of the child; and both are corroborated by circumstantial and positive testimony.—When we get the decision and the circumstances connected with this novel proceeding, we will lay them before our readers.

*Keesville (N. Y.) Argus.*

A very reprehensible practice remains in our country which all good men should discountenance, as far as they may have opportunity. We allude to the introduction of texts, or parts of texts from the Scripture, as toasts, at political and other public dinners and festivals. This use of passages from the Bible is always irreverent, very often marked with impiety, and frequently with blasphemy. We hope it proceeds from thoughtlessness rather than from a disposition to jest with sacred things. The widely extended and greatly diversified concerns of men, and the equally extensive ranges of genius, must surely afford materials enough for this light and momentary object, without drawing from the volume of inspiration for such a trifling and hacknied purpose. A book, which derives its contents from the stores of infinite wisdom, and the object of which is to fit men for the most exemplary usefulness here, and the highest and purest felicity hereafter, ought to be held in too high veneration to be degraded in the manner alluded to.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*


### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 5th day of March next*, on the premises,

***A HOUSE & LOT,***

at present occupied by John Garvin, Esq. on West York-street, Gettysburg, the second from the Diamond.—— ALSO,

*Three Shares of Gettysburg & Petersburg*

TURNPIKE STOCK.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

HENRY MYERS,
*Ex'r of John Myers, deceased.*

Feb. 5. ts

### Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, upon the premises, on *Saturday the 2d day of March next*,

**A Lot of Ground,**

fronting on West Middle-street in the borough of Gettysburg.——ALSO,

**Three other Lots,**

in said borough, containing 4 or 5 Acres each, adjoining lands of Walter Smith and others.——ALSO,

**A Three-acre Lot,**

lying between Middle-street and the Millerstown Road, in the said borough.——To be sold as the Estate of *Charles S. Ditterline*, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

T. C. MILLER, *Adm'r de bonis non.*
*By the Court,*
*JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.*

Feb. 5. ts

VALUABLE

### Virginia Lands

*FOR SALE.*

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

**TIMBER-LAND,**

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

**2,000 ACRES.**

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf


### Notice is hereby Given,

*To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of*

### Peter Schildt,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz.: Mary Magdalen (widow), John Schildt, Mary, intermarried with Samuel Deffendall, Catharine, intermarried with Abraham Allner, Samuel Schildt, George Schildt, Nicholas Schildt, and Peter Schildt—that an

**INQUEST**

will be held on *Friday the 1st day of March next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Warner, containing Fifty-five Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, February 5, 1833. tI

### Notice is hereby Given

*To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of*

### Michael King,

LATE of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary, (widow) Catharine, intermarried with John C. Stoner, Leah, intermarried with Jacob Brown, Mary, intermarried with Albert Montondon, Susannah King, and George King, and the children of Elizabeth, who was intermarried with Baltzer Werner, (and since dead,) viz: Jacob Werner, Michael Werner, John Werner, Catharine Werner, Mary Werner, and Sarah Werner, or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

**INQUEST**

will be held on *Saturday the 2d day of March next*, on a certain House and Two Lots of Ground, situate in the town of Berlin, Hamilton township, adjoining lots of Hugh M'Sherry, Henry Overholtzer and others:—Also, a Lot of Ground, across the alley from the former property, containing about Three Acres, adjoining lands of Stene's heirs and M'Clellan, Conowago creek, and Henry Overholtzer, along an alley; Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing about Four Acres, adjoining lands of George Clark and George Springer, the Menallen road and others: to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, February 5, 1833. tI

PENNSYLVANIA

### *State Temperance Society.*

AT a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, held at Philadelphia on the 15th day of October, 1832, a letter was received from the American Temperance Society, recommending the holding of meetings of Temperance Societies, and the friends of Temperance, simultaneously in all the cities, *towns and villages of* the United States, *on Tuesday the 26th day of February*, 1833.

The Pennsylvania Society, fully approving the proposition, directed notice thereof to be issued for the information and government of its auxiliaries, requesting them to convene on the day appointed, and to make report of their proceedings to it as soon thereafter as possible.

The Society, furthermore, most respectfully invites those citizens of Pennsylvania, who may not be connected with Temperance Associations, to meet at the time designated, to declare and publish their sense of the importance of the great plan of moral reformation, which seeks to abolish Intemperance from our beloved country.

A union as to the time of assembling for this purpose, would, it is believed, much increase the interest which is already felt on the subject—would call forth the efforts of the highest and best talents of the land—would extend useful knowledge concerning the progress of the cause—and ensure that efficiency of action, on which, with the favor of Divine Providence, the complete and universal success of the object depends.

On behalf of the Society,

ROBERTS VAUX, *President.*
ISAAC S. LLOYD, *Corresponding Sec'y.*
DAVID M'CLURE, *Recording Sec'y.*

Feb. 5. 3t

☞The editors of all newspapers in Pennsylvania are respectfully solicited to give the foregoing notice a few insertions between this date and the 26th of February.


### *Short-horned Durham Bull,*

**SIR CHARLES,**

IS now offered for sale—his sire by Mr. C. A. Barnitz's full-blood Bull Em- [illegible] Sir Charles [illegible] will be two years old in June. To save trouble, his price is $100.

WM. M'CLELLAN.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29. tf

N. B. The subscriber offers him for sale, in consequence of having purchased *Comet*, a full-blood.

**BLANKS,**

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.


### DOMESTIC ATTACHMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| PETER MYERS vs. JACOB BROUGH. | Domestic Attachment in Adams County Court of Common Pleas, of Jan. Term, 1833. |

WE, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of the above Defendant, with power to credit the accounts, and adjust the demands, of said defendant's creditors, do hereby require all persons indebted to said defendant, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to such debtor, to us the said Trustees; and also all Creditors of said defendant, are hereby notified to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

T. C. MILLER,
GEO. DEARDORFF,
JOHN WOLFORD, } Trust's.

Feb. 5. 4t

### Notice is hereby Given

To the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 5th day of March next*, viz.

The account of Abraham Fisher, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of William Albright, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Sinick, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq. one of the Executors of the Estate of Christopher Slagle, deceased.

The account of Joel Garretson, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Hemler, Executor of the Estate of Barbara Miller, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of John Pedan, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator of the Estate of Marcus Wortz, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of Andrew Hull, Guardian of Jacob Hull.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, November 28th, 1833. tc


### *To Printers.——Baltimore Type Foundry.*

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letter, suited to Book, News and Job work, at prices the same as they can be obtained from other foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz:

Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Great Primer, Double Pica, Double English, Double Great Primer, Canon, Five lines Pica, Seven lines Pica, Nonpareil Antique, Brevier do., Bourgeois do. Long Primer do. Pica do. Four lines Pica do., Eight lines Pica do., Six lines Pica, ornamented, Eight lines Pica, fluted, Eight lines Pica, oak leaf, Eight lines Pica, ornamented, &c. &c. &c. together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes, plain and ornamented; a great variety of Flowers; Cuts, suitable for books, newspapers, and handbills; Card Borders, &c.

Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing-Sticks, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. States.

*Old Type will be taken in exchange at 9 cents per lb.* delivered at the Foundry.

Mr. Edwin Starr, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to insure satisfaction.

F. LUCAS, JR.
*Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.*

Jan. 29. 3t

**DENTAL SURGERY,**
AND
***Porcelain Teeth Inserted,***
BY
DR. DAVID GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. 3m


### *Theological Seminary.*

**LAST NOTICE.**

THE few delinquent subscribers in Adams county, to the Theological Seminary located in the Borough of Gettysburg, are earnestly requested to pay the amount, yet due to said institution, to Mr. HENRY WITMOR, between this date and *the 20th day of February next*, as the wants of the institution are pressing, and the account must be settled.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
*Treasurer.*

Dec. 18. tf


**FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

**A brick House & ½ Lot,**
in West York-street;

**One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10**
Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

**A Wood-Lot,**

adjoining lands with Jacob Sheriegh, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.—Inquire of DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. tf


### *Liberty Riflemen!*

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 22d inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms, &c. in complete order.

WM. KERR, *Capt.*

Feb. 5. tp


### Savings Institution

***OF EMMITSBURG.***

THIS Institution receives Weekly Deposits; the amount of which, from each day of declaring dividend, will be entitled to 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

These deposits can be withdrawn at either of the days of declaring dividend, by giving ninety days' notice.

Provision is also made for the admission of this class of Depositors to membership, and, when members, entitled to the profits of the Institution, in proportion to the amount of their Stock.

Special Deposits will be received as follows:

Those made to be drawn at pleasure, no interest;

Those made for 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum; and

Those made for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum, will be allowed.

The Stock, or Deposits of members, being a permanent fund, is held up as a security to Special and Weekly Depositors.

The funds of the Institution are judiciously invested in approved negotiable paper.

*By Order,*
JOSEPH BAUGHER, *Treasurer.*

Feb. 5. 3t

### *Famous Medicines,*

So justly celebrated in all parts of the U. S. for many years past,

*Prepared & sold, by the Sole Proprietor,*
NOAH RIDGELY, BALTIMORE.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters & eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants, and all others who buy on their own account, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will ensure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, late Michael Lee and Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

☞The above Famous Medicines are sold in Gettysburg, by SAM'L H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 8. eowtm

### ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. JOHN ASH, and formerly by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS

**LIVERY STABLE,**

where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

☞Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf


### DEED LOST.

WAS lost, on the 2d of October last, a Deed of JOHN D. MAHON to STEPHEN DUNCAN, dated 6th Sept. 1832. for certain lands in Perry and Adams counties.—The Deed is on record, and can be of no service or advantage to any other person than those interested. Any person having found said Deed, will confer a favor, and shall be liberally rewarded, by the Editor of the "Sentinel."

Nov. 27. tf

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

## Of Adams County, Penn.

### COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENN.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a Statement of the *RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES* yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the sixth day of January, 1832, to the ninth day of January, 1833—both days included:

**DR.**

| | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|---|
| To outstanding Tax at last settlement, | 5664 55 |
| Balance of George Ziegler's bond,* | 15 00 |
| Jury Verdicts and Fines in the hands of P. Heagy, Esq. | 414 48 |
| Do. do. do. Wm. S. Cobean, Esq. | 192 02 |
| Tax assessed for 1832, | 9754 68 |
| Quit Rents due January, 1832, | 199 00 |
| Cash on hands at last settlement, | 2902 96½ |
| An Order, unpaid by Treasurer, | 3 22 |
| *Since paid. | $19,146 01½ |

*The Tax assessed for 1832, is as follows, viz.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nicholas Gise, | Tyrone, | 310 95 |
| John E. Albert, | Latimore, | 309 12 |
| Samuel Kennedy, | Huntington, | 521 31 |
| Charles Barnitz, | Hamilton, | 543 41 |
| Valentine Hollinger, | Reading, | 688 60 |
| John Shanefelter, | Conowago, | 520 67 |
| Jacob Rider, | Germany, | 582 36 |
| Tobias Kepner, | Berwick, | 542 48 |
| Jacob Diehl, | Mountjoy, | 443 17 |
| John Miller, | Mountpleasant, | 781 44 |
| George Irvin, | Hamiltonban, | 656 47 |
| John Scott, | Liberty, | 529 17 |
| George Taylor, | Menallen, | 681 79 |
| C. Chritzman, | Borough, | 521 56 |
| Henry Biesecker, | Franklin, | 690 35 |
| Daniel Harman, | Straban, | 737 45 |
| Robert Thompson, | Cumberland, | 694 38 |
| | | $9754 68 |

*The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | Adam Swope, | Borough, | 125 46 |
| 1827 | Caleb Beales, | Latimore, | 32 69 |
| 1829 | Jesse Seabrooks, | Hamiltonban, | 2 00 |
| | John M'Ilvain, | Mountpleasant, | 139 87 |
| 1831 | James Renshaw, | Germany, | 156 05 |
| | John Duffield, | Tyrone, | 158 26 |
| | Nicholas Groop,* | Huntington, | 217 95 |
| | George Myers, jr. | Latimore, | 115 14 |
| | James Scott, | Liberty, | 301 86 |
| | Michael Miller, | Cumberland, | 247 30 |
| | Jacob Smith, | Menallen, | 170 31 |
| 1832 | Nicholas Gise, | Tyrone, | 127 95 |
| | John E. Albert, | Latimore, | 229 12 |
| | Samuel Kennedy,* | Huntington, | 348 56 |
| | Charles Barnitz, | Hamilton, | 78 41 |
| | V. Hollinger, | Reading, | 38 60 |
| | John Shanefelter,* | Conowago, | 160 67 |
| | Jacob Rider,* | Germany, | 237 36 |
| | Tobias Kepner,* | Berwick, | 125 48 |
| | Jacob Diehl,* | Mountjoy, | 306 17 |
| | John Miller,* | Mountpleasant, | 641 44 |
| | George Irvin,* | Hamiltonban, | 286 11 |
| | John Scott,* | Liberty, | 162 17 |
| | George Taylor,* | Menallen, | 421 79 |
| | C. Chritzman, | Borough, | 145 34 |
| | Henry Biesecker, | Franklin, | 55 35 |
| | Daniel Harman, | Straban, | 160 18 |
| | Robert Thompson, | Cumberland, | 292 60 |
| *Since paid in part. | | | $5383 59 |

**CR.**

*By Commissioners' Orders, as follow, viz.*

| | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|---|
| Auditors' pay, | 18 00 |
| Tuition of poor children, | 1055 37½ |
| Assessors—pay, | 610 00 |
| Collectors of taxes—fees and releases, | 595 48 |
| Sundry bills of costs, paid Sheriff and others, | 571 36 |
| Fox scalps, | 42 16½ |
| Treasurer of Poor-house funds, | 3050 00 |
| Grand Juries and Constables—pay, | 294 37 |
| General Juries and Constables—pay, | 792 81 |
| Work done at Public Buildings, | 72 33 |
| Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. Commissioner—pay, | 123 00 |
| Jacob Cover, Esq. do. do. | 121 50 |
| John L. Gubernator, Esq. do. do. | 120 00 |
| Clerk to Commissioners—pay, &c. | 198 07 |
| Directors of Poor—pay, | 60 00 |
| Court Crier—pay, &c. | 52 80 |
| Road views and damages, | 832 41 |
| R. W. Middleton—printing, | 121 75 |
| R. G. Harper, do. | 54 68 |
| Jacob Lefever, do. | 40 50 |
| F. W. Kœhler, do. | 88 00 |
| John Herbst, do. | 6 00 |
| Recorder—fees, | 2 04 |
| Prothonotary and Clerk—pay, | 27 09 |
| Wood for Court-house and Prison, | 161 50 |
| Constables—fees, | 66 01 |
| Officers of Elections—pay, | 616 42 |
| Jailor—keeping Prisoners, &c. | 475 52 |
| Frederick Burkman, for building Conowago bridge, | 1775 00 |
| P. Heagy, late Sheriff, for summoning juries, 1830, | 60 00 |
| Wm. S. Cobean, Sheriff, do. 1832, | 73 50 |
| Philadelphia Prison, | 2 34 |
| Philip Kohler, for building bridge over Little Conowago, in part, | 50 00 |
| James Clark, *in trust* for expenses in running and marking the lines dividing Adams and Cumberland counties, | 58 90 |
| Water Rent, | 15 00 |
| John Coulten, for repairing bridge, | 6 00 |
| Sheriff of York county, for removing James Gillespie from York to Adams county, | 20 57 |
| Tax on Quit-rents, use of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, | 3 32 |
| Outstanding Tax, | 5383 59 |
| Balance on George Ziegler's bond, | 15 00 |
| Jury Tax and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, | 319 51 |
| Do. do. do. Wm. S. Cobean, | 192 02 |
| Treasurer's salary, | 100 00 |
| Quit Rents in hands of C. Chritzman, | 44 00 |
| Cash on hands, | 758 08¾ |
| | $19,146 01½ |

IN testimony that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the 9th day of January, 1833.

***Jacob Cover,***
***John L. Gubernator,***
***Robert M'Ilheny,*** } *Commis's.*

ATTEST—D. HORNER, *Clerk.*

# AUDITORS' REPORT.

### To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the 6th day of January, 1832, to the 9th day of January, 1833, both days included:

***Robert Smith, Treasurer, & Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.***

**DR.**

| | | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| To outstanding Tax, Jan. 6th, 1832, | $5790 01 | |
| Deduct Tax in hands of Adam Swope, (lost) | 125 46 | |
| | | 5664 55 |
| To balance of George Ziegler's bond, | | 15 00 |
| Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands, | | 414 48 |
| Do. do. W. S. Cobean's hands, | | 192 02 |
| Tax assessed for 1832, | | 9754 68 |
| Quit Rents, due January, 1832, | | 199 00 |
| Balance of last settlement, | | 2903 96½ |
| | | $19,142 69½ |

**CR.**

| | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|---|
| By Cash paid on Commissioners' Orders, | 12330 48¼ |
| Outstanding Tax, | 5383 59 |
| Balance on George Ziegler's bond, | 15 00 |
| Balance of Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands, | 319 51 |
| Jury Verdicts and Fines in Wm. S. Cobean's hands, | 192 02 |
| Treasurer's Salary, | 100 00 |
| Quit Rents in hands of Christian Chritzman, | 44 00 |
| Balance in Treasury, | 758 08¾ |
| | $19,142 69½ |

We further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify, that they are correct; and that the Balance of *Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight Dollars and Eight and three-fourth Cents*, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

*A COPY.*
*January 9th*, 1833.

***Charles Kettlewell,***
***John M'Kesson,*** } AUDITORS.